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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE
1969
ANNUAL REPORT
for
THE DISTRICT

by

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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

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D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

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Chief Public Health Inspector's Staff

Clerks A. C. MILNE, MISS D. CLARE

MISS S. R. LOCK (*part time*) (retired 21.9.69)

Rodent Operative

S. SAUL

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

†Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

††Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

September 1970.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report for the year 1969, and am glad to inform the Council that there have been no events during the year as serious as the flooding which occurred in 1968. Of course, Public Health problems are always with us and have to be dealt with as they arise.

There was a decrease in the birth rate for 1969 and, in fact, there were 78 fewer births than in the previous year. The Council will remember that in my Annual Report for 1968, I did mention the fact that the advent of oral contraception did not appear to have had any apparent impact upon the number of births in the district at that time. It is, however, interesting to note that whereas the Family Planning Clinics in the district had 389 visits in 1968, there were 892 such visits in 1969. Perhaps there is some connection between the latter figure and the reduced birth rate.

The still birth rate was higher in 1969 than in the previous year and the rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live and still births is only a little better than that of thirty years ago. We can take some hope from the still birth rate of 4.0 per 1,000 in the previous year, and at this stage assume it is a statistical artifact or quirk. The death rate remained reasonably stable for the year and there appears to be no unusual number of deaths due to any particular diseases. Nevertheless, the infant mortality rate was higher for the year than in 1968 and exceeded that for England and Wales. Disease of the heart and blood vessels remains the main cause of death but primarily in persons aged 55 years and upwards, when ageing of the cardiovascular system becomes particularly significant.

As far as infectious diseases are concerned, there was a small increase in the incidence of measles and this may well be connected with the drop in vaccine supplies during the latter part of the year. At the time of writing this Report, there is no doubt that measles is on the increase and it is essential that parents of children aged fifteen years and under who have not been infected should avail themselves of immunisation against the disease. The side effects of measles can be very serious in certain cases and it is well worth while taking advantage of proper protection, which is readily available from family doctors and Surrey County Council Clinics.

Six cases of food poisoning were notified during the year and were due to different types of Salmonella organisms. Bacteria causing food poisoning have a preference for particular foods, and the popular chicken is a common source of this infection, especially if frozen. It is extremely important that poultry is properly thawed out and then adequately cooked to prevent the growth of food poisoning organisms. Another aspect which must not be forgotten is careful

hand washing following the handling of uncooked meat especially before dealing with cold meats and light sweets involving cream and milk.

The number of names on the tuberculosis register now stands at 54 and this compares very favourably with the 117 names on the register in 1960. Better living conditions, new drugs and B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis have all played their part in reducing this once dread disease.

I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Health and Social Services Committee in particular for their continued help and interest during the year. In addition many facets of my work would never succeed without the willing advice and co-operation of other Chief Officers for which I remain very grateful. I am particularly appreciative of the loyalty and support of Mr. W. J. Whiting, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and other members of his staff, and as always I remain indebted to my secretary and staff for their enthusiasm and energy during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1969

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1969	1968	1939
Area (acres)	11,187	11,187	11,187
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	35,582	35,582	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year)†	39,200	38,930	22,260
Density (persons per acre)	3.50	3.47	1.9
Number of inhabited houses	12,775	12,500	*
Rateable value	£2,340,075	£2,283,682	*
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£9,400	£9,125	*

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	435	214	221			
Legitimate	419	207	212			
Illegitimate	16	7	9			
				1969	1968	1939
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				11.1	13.2	13.8
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.0	14.3	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				4.0	4.3	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	9	4	5			
Legitimate	8	4	4			
Illegitimate	1	—	1			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				20.0	4.0	25.5

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	375	186	189			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				9.6	10.0	9.1
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.1	10.6	8.5

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	9	2	7			
Legitimate	8	2	6			
Illegitimate	1	—	1			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births						
Total				21.0	14.0	12.9
Legitimate				19.0	12.2	13.5
Illegitimate				63.0	4.6	—

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	4	1	3			
Legitimate	3	1	2			
Illegitimate	1	—	1			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				9.0	9.7	*

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	3	1	2			
Legitimate	2	1	1			
Illegitimate	1	—	1			
Early Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				1969	1968	1939
				7.0	9.7	*

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	27.0	14.0	*
--	------	------	---

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	—	—	*
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	*

*Figures not produced in 1939.

†The Registrar General’s estimate of population for mid-year 1969 of 39,200 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 270 on his estimate for 1968. A natural increase of 60 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths. It is assumed that new residents were responsible for the remainder of the increase.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 435 of which 214 were males and 221 females. The birth rate was 11.1 per 1,000 population, compared with 13.2 in 1968.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.08) has been supplied by the Registrar General, which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 12.0 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 16.3.

Sixteen births, or 4.0% of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1968 the percentage was 4.3.

Still births numbered 9 compared with 2 still births in 1968, giving a rate of 20.0. The rate for England and Wales was 13.0.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 375, a decrease of 14 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 9.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.05) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardised death rate of 10.1. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1969
(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1969)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District (Standardised)	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District (Standardised)	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	29.5	19.1	15.6	142	104
1891 - 1900	19.9	11.7	18.2	11.6	153	128
1901 - 1910	27.2	22.0	15.4	12.0	128	80
1911 - 1920	21.8	17.0	14.3	9.2	100	56
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.9	12.1	9.8	72	39
1931 - 1940	14.9	13.3	12.3	9.3	58.7	33.3
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.4	12.3	10.0	43.1	27.0
1951 - 1960	15.8	14.0	11.6	9.3	24.8	16.7
1961	17.4	14.2	12.0	9.2	21.6	24.6 (13)†
1962	18.0	14.7	11.9	10.4	21.6	16.2 (9)
1963	18.2	15.8	12.2	10.7	21.1	20.4 (11)
1964	18.4	15.9	11.3	10.7	19.9	18.2 (10)
1965	18.1	14.8	11.5	10.9	19.0	7.8 (4)
1966	17.7	13.9	11.7	9.2	18.9	18.6 (9)
1967	17.2	14.4	11.2	10.0	18.3	20.0 (10)
1968	16.9	14.3	11.9	10.6	18.0	14.0 (7)
1969	16.3	12.0	11.9	10.1	18.0	21.0 (9)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>4 wks. -4 wks.</i>	<i>4 wks. -1 yr.</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75 & over</i>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Oesophagus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Larynx	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Leukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	3	5
	F	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	5	4
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Hypertensive Disease	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	13	18	16
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	29
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	8
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	11
	F	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	25
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	8
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
	F	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Asthma	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
	F	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -4 -1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
	F	5	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	
All Other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
All other External Causes	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
<hr/>													
TOTAL—All Causes	M	186	1	1	—	1	1	1	5	11	43	54	68
	F	189	3	4	—	3	2	2	4	9	19	35	108

Deaths due to Cancer

(including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	All Cancer		Lung Cancer	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1926–1935	144	1.3	—	—
1936–1945	383	1.7	—	—
1946–1949	184	1.7	—	—
1950–1955	348	1.9	0.40	88
1956–1960	312	1.8	0.40	74
1961–1965	363	1.9	0.50	83
1966	83	2.2	0.40	80
1967	66	1.7	0.40	85
1968	88	2.3	0.50	80
1969	84	2.1	0.15	78

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year			Coronary Disease	
	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1929–1935	252	3.0	—	—
1936–1945	965	4.1	—	—
1946–1949	480	4.5	—	—
1950–1955	883	5.1	1.3	63.
1956–1960	775	4.6	1.5	62.
1961–1965	907	4.9	1.8	57.
1966	151	4.0	1.5	62.
1967	193	5.0	1.8	66.
1968	207	5.3	2.5	65.
1969	198	5.1	2.4	57.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered nine, giving an infant mortality rate of 21.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.0 for England and Wales. Three of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

<i>Causes of death</i>	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>
Respiratory failure	3	1
Broncho pneumonia	1	1
Prematurity	—	3
Haemorrhage	1	1
Malformation	2	1
Asphyxia	2	—
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 7

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

Six residents were killed in road accidents which all occurred locally. In five cases other vehicles were involved. In 1968, three residents were involved in fatal road accidents, with other vehicles involved. The ages of those killed were as follows:—

	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>
5–14 years	1	—
15–24 years	1	2
25–34 years	1	—
35–44 years	1	—
45–54 years	1	—
65–74 years	—	1
Over 75 years	1	—
	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 3

Other Accidents

Deaths from other accidents numbered nine, compared with six in 1968. The causes of accidental death were two due to hypostatic pneumonia caused by a hypnotic drug, one due to dislocation of cervical spine; four from pneumonia following fracture of a femur, one due to asphyxia following an epileptic fit, and one from a fractured skull.

	<i>1969</i>	<i>1968</i>
1–4 years	—	1
5–14 years	—	1
15–24 years	2	—
25–34 years	1	1
45–54 years	—	2
55–64 years	1	—
65–74 years	—	1
Over 75 years	5	—
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 6

Suicide

During the year there were two deaths by suicide compared with one in 1968. These were due to overdoses of barbiturates.

	1969	1968
45-54 years	1	1
65-74 years	1	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2	1

**2. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA**

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Leatherhead Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the District, who have the benefit of a consultant staff when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 55, an out-patient department, physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Epsom District Hospital and the Dorking General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the District.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

A laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health at West Park Hospital, Epsom, where a comprehensive series of specialised investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological condition of samples of milk, food, and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year, 24 samples of water, 26 of milk, and 60 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarised in a later section of this Report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

The bacteriological examination of 27 specimens of faeces was carried out by the Laboratory, nine of which contained pathogenic organisms.

It is interesting to note that in 1939 a total of 194 laboratory examinations were made which included 121 for the diagnosis of Diphtheria, 41 for Tuberculosis, and 31 for Haemolytic Streptococci (a serious infection at that time). Only one faecal specimen was taken and that was for Typhoid Fever.

I wish to thank Dr. D. R. Gamble, the Director, and his staff for their advice and help during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Burgh Heath (Burgh Heath 53491).

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Fifty-four bodies from the Leatherhead area were admitted to the Epsom District Hospital Mortuary during the year.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

(a) Burial

Wimbledon Lawn Cemetery provides facilities for the interment of the dead.

(b) Cremation

The Crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, is available for cremations.

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and children, health visiting, domiciliary midwifery and home nursing, chiropody, cervical cytology, immunisation and vaccination, and home helps is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Western Divisional Health and Welfare Sub-Committee with offices at The Municipal Buildings, Guildford, under the direction of Dr. A. B. R. Finn, the Divisional Medical Officer.

VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and measles, and smallpox vaccination can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from the County Council Clinics, so also can vaccination against poliomyelitis for all persons aged 40 years and under. Members of the health and hospital services and their families and travellers abroad are also eligible for this vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination is available at Chest Clinics to family contacts of tuberculosis, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school-leaving age.

Details of clinics are as follows:—

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. 1st and 3rd Monday, 9.30 a.m.

Child Welfare Clinic

Ashted, Woodfield Lane. Tuesdays, 10 a.m.–12 noon; 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Bookham, Church House. Wednesdays, 10 a.m.–12 noon.

Fetcham, Village Hall. Thursdays, 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Leatherhead, The Mansion, Church Street. Fridays, 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Leatherhead, Cygnet Youth Club, Kingston Road. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2–4 p.m.

General Medical

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. 1st and 3rd Fridays, 9.30 a.m.

Chest Clinic

Epsom District Hospital. Mondays and Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

Tuesdays, 10.30–11.30 a.m.

Child Guidance

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*

Cervical Cytology

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*
Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. *By appointment.*

Eye Clinic

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. *By appointment.*
The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*

Remedial Exercises

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Mondays and Wednesdays, 2–4 p.m.

Speech Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Mondays, p.m., and Fridays, a.m. and p.m.

Family Planning Association Clinic

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. 1st and 3rd Thursday. *By appointment.*
The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. 1st and 3rd Tuesday. *By appointment.*

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Aldershot General Hospital. Males: Monday, 12 noon–1 p.m.; Wednesdays, 4–6 p.m.
Females: Monday, 11 a.m.–12 noon; Wednesdays 2–4 p.m.
Redhill General Hospital. Males: Tuesdays, 5–7 p.m.
Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford. Males: Monday 5–7 p.m.; Friday 5–7 p.m.
Females: Monday 3–5 p.m.; Thurs. 3–5 p.m.
St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton. Males: Monday 4–6 p.m.
Females: Wednesday 5–7 p.m.
Victoria Hospital, Woking. Males: Thursday 5–7 p.m.
Females: Thursday 5–7 p.m.
(*And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals*)

School Dental Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Monday, a.m. and p.m.; Tuesday, a.m. and p.m.; Thursday, a.m. and p.m.; Friday, a.m.
Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. Monday, a.m. and p.m.; Thursday, p.m.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Family Planning Association

A clinic is held at The Mansion, Leatherhead, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, and at the Ashtead Clinic on the first and third Thursdays in each month by appointment. In 1969, 892 visits, including 146 first visits, were made to the clinic. This compares with 389 visits in 1968, when these included 88 first visits.

Marriage Guidance Council

A branch of the Marriage Guidance Council is operating by an appointment system at the Red House, Leatherhead.

The Samaritans

There is a branch of 'The Samaritans' at 45 Lower Fairfield Road. The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 5555.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 31**Meals on Wheels**

The Leatherhead Urban District Council has continued to support the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in maintaining the 'Meals on Wheels' Scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons. The contribution to the scheme made by the Council is 1/6 per meal. In addition, the Council contributes

to mileage allowance of 7d. per mile. During 1969 7,579 meals were served as compared with 5,869 meals in 1968. I am again grateful to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for their continued, conscientious, and kindly help in preparing and taking these essential meals to the elderly housebound.

Section 47

Under the above Section powers are given to the local authority to seek a Court Order for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of a person in ill-health or so senile as to be in a state of neglect. There was no need to take action under the Section during the year.

Section 50

This Section empowers local authorities to arrange for the disposal of the body of any person who dies in the District where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. Use of this section of the Act was not required during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Much of the health education in the district is performed by the Divisional Health Staff, who are in close contact with such categories of the population as mothers and children and the aged, but wherever possible the District Public Health Department supports County Health Education campaigns by the display of posters on Council notice-boards, libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises. Leaflets are also placed where the general public have access, e.g. Public Libraries, Rates Office, and the Housing Department.

Health education of the individual is continually carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in their day-to-day work and this is especially important in encouraging satisfactory hygienic standards in catering establishments and food shops.

STAFF MEDICALS

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Adviser on staff appointments and sickness.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The District is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality, and widely distributed by the East Surrey Water Company, which is the statutory undertaking for the area. Its source of supply in this District is from deep wells and springs sunk into chalk. The water is softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful chemical and bacteriological control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the Company.

Bacteriological examinations are also made at regular intervals by the various local authorities, on a rota basis, whose districts are served by the Company so that a sample is taken each week from within the distribution area of the Company by one or other of the local authorities within that area. Twelve samples were taken within the Leatherhead area during the year, all being entirely satisfactory.

A typical chemical analysis of the Company's water is as follows (chemical results in parts per million).

Colour	Nil
Taste	Nil
pH	9.5
Electric Conductivity	240
Chloride as Chlorine	19
Hardness, Total	94
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.041
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals	Nil
Total Solids	160
Natural Fluoride	Trace

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The District is served by two sewage disposal works, one situated at Leatherhead and one at Bookham.

Both operate by continuous flow settlement comprising detritus tanks, primary and secondary settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks, and storm water tanks.

Sewage sludge is partially disposed of at Leatherhead by composting with processed house refuse by the 'Dano' system, the matured product being sold to farmers, ratepayers, and merchants. A sludge de-watering plant is under construction and the whole sludge output from these works will be fed to the 'Dano' plant when completed. At Bookham the sludge is removed by tankers in its liquid state by contractors employed by the Authority and is offered to local farmers as field fertiliser, free of cost.

The disposal arrangements are at present adequate for the district; the work on the duplication of some trunk sewers in Ashted and Leatherhead and a new pumping station at Fetcham was completed during the year. Additional sewer capacity serving the Fetcham area will proceed during 1970.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by one Shelvoke & Drury 25 cubic yard fore-and-aft tippers with power presses, four 35 and one 35/50 Dennis automatic loaders, and one 7 cubic yard Karrier side-loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waster paper collections

upon which the collectors receive a bonus. Increasing population and shortage of suitable labour make it imperative to operate larger refuse vehicles and the gradual replacement of the existing vehicles with those of greater capacity and speedier loading will continue.

The refuse is delivered to the refuse and composting plant at the Leatherhead sewage disposal works where bottles, tins, jars, glass, paper, bones, rags, etc., are separated and baled, and the tailings processed and mixed with sewage sludge mechanically so as to produce a fine compost by aerobic action.

The paper and tins are baled mechanically and sold to merchants with other salvageable materials.

The 'Dano' separation, salvage and composting plant continues to operate successfully and apart from the salvage income of £9,940 for the year, the compost sales both in bulk consignments within a radius of 45 miles and in trial bags continued to sell satisfactorily: 1,875 tons in bulk, and 20,385 bags were sold in the year.

CESSPOOLS

Cesspool emptying is carried out by a firm under contract to the Council to visit the district twice per month.

Cesspools are emptied on request from the owner of the property and a charge is made for the service based upon the availability of the sewer; £8 is chargeable where the sewer is within 100 feet of the property, increased to £10 in December, elsewhere the charge is thirty shillings.

It is estimated that there are some three hundred and fifty cesspools remaining in the district, and of these thirty-four serve premises which are within 100 feet of a sewer. These remain unconnected for a variety of reasons, but principally where the depth of the sewer is so great that considerable expenditure in connecting would be involved.

One hundred and twenty-one cesspools were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings amounting to 349.

Three properties previously served by cesspool drainage were connected to the main sewer.

4. HOUSING

Information about the housing circumstances of the District is contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee with regard to housing list applicants who may ask for ill-health to be taken into account for rehousing by the Council. Occasionally medical advice is required in respect of Council tenants and this aspect also falls within the province of the Medical Officer of Health.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the supervision of food. It also contains details of the work done in connection with sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for which the Council has been responsible since 1955.

6. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1968 and 1939 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Notifications (corrected)				1969	1968	1939
Anthrax	..	..	..	—	—	*
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	0.21
Dysentery	..	..	..	0.07	0.03	*
Encephalitis	..	..	..	—	—	*
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	0.15	0.05	—
Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	0.15	0.07	*
Measles	..	..	..	0.91	0.62	0.08
Meningitis	..	..	..	0.05	—	—*
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	0.04
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	0.04
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	1.62
Smallpox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tetanus	..	..	..	—	—	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	0.07	—	0.26
Non-Respiratory	..	..	..	—	0.03	—
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	0.56	*

**Disease not notifiable at that time*

DYSENTERY

Three unconnected cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year, compared with one case in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.07 per 1,000 population compared with 0.03 in 1968.

FOOD POISONING

Six unconnected cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year compared with two in 1968. Two were identified as belonging to the Salmonella Typhimurium group, two to the Stanley group, and one to Virchow. The sixth case was not identified. The incidence rate for 1969 was 0.15 per 1,000 population compared with 0.05 in 1968.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Six unconnected cases of Infective Jaundice were notified during the year compared with three cases for the last five months of 1968. The incidence rate was 0.15.

MEASLES

Thirty-six cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 25 in 1968. The incidence rate was 0.91 per 1,000 population compared with 0.62 in the previous year.

MENINGITIS

Two unconnected cases of viral meningitis were notified in March 1969, giving an incidence rate of 0.05 per 1,000 population.

SCARLET FEVER

Four cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, which is the same figure as in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.10 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH

No cases of whooping cough were notified in 1969 compared with 22 in the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Three notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified for the first time to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Two deaths occurred due to tuberculosis and two deaths occurred of persons whose names were on the tuberculosis register, but whose deaths were not caused by tuberculosis.

The table below illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for Tuberculosis has assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of curative and preventative measures taken against the disease.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934-69
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-63)

Year	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934-1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939-1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944-1948	28	0.16	7	0.32
1949-1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954-1958	15	0.47	3	0.09
1959-1963	10	0.28	2	0.05
1964-1968	4	0.11	0.6	0.01
1969	3	0.07	2	0.05

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of eight persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 23 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	3	By transfers to other districts	5
		By recovery	14
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	4	By death	4
Posthumous notification	1		
	8		23

At the end of the year there were 54 names on the register as compared with 69 at the end of the corresponding period last year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

1960	117	1965	98
1961	153	1966	97
1962	138	1967	79
1963	127	1968	69
1964	115		

**Epsom & Leatherhead District Care Committee for
Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases**

The Epsom, Leatherhead & District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its invaluable work during the year under the Chairmanship of Mrs. P. L. Pomfrett. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare, and statutory officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare, and financial assistance. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of persons with tuberculosis and other chest diseases and the households to which they belong, and much valuable work continues to be done.

Chest Radiography Service

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Radiography Service that during the year 1,950 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District were examined.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1969

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

September 1970.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for the year 1969.

The Housing Act, 1969, came into operation on the 25th August of that year and made further important changes affecting the private housing sector in the matter of grants and rents. The maxima for improvement grants and standard grants are increased, the conditions formerly attaching to grants are no longer imposed, and, where grant is in respect of a house let on a controlled tenancy, the new rent fixed is no longer related to the landlord's expenditure on the improvements alone but takes into account the present-day value of the improved house as a whole. Furthermore the 'controlled' tenancy is automatically converted to a 'regulated' tenancy.

The process of fixing a completely new rent and conversion to a regulated tenancy is extended to every existing controlled house provided it has all the 'standard amenities' and is in a satisfactory state of repair. Application for the fixing of a new rent is made to the Rent Officer, and the application has to be accompanied by a certificate issued by the local authority that the house does or will measure up to the requisite standards. This is the third phase of the policy of providing a better remuneration for the better landlord, and should lead to further progress in the improvement and maintenance of the country's housing. When writing in a previous report of the Housing Act, 1964, I remarked on the shortage of building labour in the area for this type of work, and I find the situation to-day little, if any, better.

It is always a pleasure to express my thanks to my staff who have continued to render excellent service; to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Plumley, for his kind and ready advice; to other officers for their co-operation; and by no means least to all members of the Council for their continued interest and support.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. WHITING,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Dwelling-houses	151
Improvement Grants	90
Soil Drainage	144
Cesspool Drainage	188
Surface Drainage	92
Other Alleged Nuisances	318
Pest Control	2,228
Smoke	184
Water	33
Watercourses	32
Infectious Disease—Investigations	51
Collection of Specimens	15
Disinfections	2
Food Premises	830
Food Examination and Sampling	155
Food Complaints	97
Factories (Mechanical)	90
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	2
Other Premises under Factories Act	19
Noise	115
Moveable Dwellings	113
Shops Act	12
Schools	8
Swimming Pools	32
Petroleum Regulations	156
Riding Establishments (including veterinary inspections)	14
Offices, Shops, etc.	424
Pet Animals Act	23
Animal Boarding Establishments	Nil
Agricultural Welfare	35
Miscellaneous	116

HOUSING

Repairs

One hundred and fifty-one visits were made to 45 houses, 17 of which were found not in all respects fit for human habitation, and notices were served requiring remedying of defects.

During the year 16 houses were made fit as a result of informal action.

Analysis of conditions found

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Roofs	5	4
Chimneys	1	1
Walls	8	5
Rainwater pipes and gutters	8	10
Closets and fittings	7	7
Floors	3	—
Plasterwork	3	3

					<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Windows	.	.	.	.	11	9
Sinks	.	.	.	.	1	1
Water service pipe	.	.	.	.	1	1
Yard paving and drainage	.	.	.	.	3	3
Dustbins	.	.	.	.	2	2

Demolition and Closure

One house was closed during the year and the occupants re-housed by the Council. Two houses were demolished following action and re-housing of the occupants in the previous year.

Improvement Grants

Eight applications for Discretionary Grants were received and approved, 13 houses improved, involving a total monetary grant of £4,151.

Fourteen applications for Standard Grants were received, and the following amenities were provided at 15 houses by grant aid during the year, grant aid amounting to £1,501.

Bath in bathroom	11
Wash hand basin	11
Indoor water closet	10
Hot water supply	13
Food store	4

Provisions of New Houses

During the year 151 houses and 41 flats were constructed by private enterprise, two houses and 10 flats by Housing Associations, and 10 flats by the Council, totalling 212 units of accommodation.

Qualification Certificates

Sec. 44 (1)	Received	10
	Granted	Nil
	Refused	Nil
	Appeals Allowed	Nil
	Disallowed	Nil
Sec. 44 (2)	Received	3
	Granted	2
	Refused	Nil
Sec. 54	County Court Orders	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Licences

The following licences granted to retailers were in force during the year:—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Dealer's Pre-packed Licences</i>
Untreated	7
Pasteurised	23
Ultra Heat Treated	10
Sterilised	9

The only milk now bottled in the area is that from a local farm producing untreated milk, bottled by the producer and distributed by a licensed dealer.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies

Seventeen samples of pasteurised milk, and seven of untreated milk and one of sterilised milk and one of ultra heat treated milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Phosphatase Test, showing them to have been properly pasteurised, and also Methylene Blue Test, showing they were of satisfactory keeping quality.

The seven samples of untreated milk produced at a local farm passed the Methylene Blue Test, and they were also examined for brucella abortus as a routine procedure and were found to be negative.

The samples of sterilised milk and ultra heat treated milk also passed their respective standards.

FOOD EXAMINATION

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect.

Canned Meat	102 lbs.
Carcase Meat	2,128 lbs.
Offal	210 lbs.
Poultry	366 lbs.
Fish	28 lbs.
Fruit, Dried	31 lbs.
Fruit, Tinned	81 tins
Frozen Foods	4,308 pkts.
Vegetables, Tinned	13 tins

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, Leatherhead. In addition, a quantity of dry foodstuffs amounting to 1,665 packets were surrendered and certificates issued in respect of contamination following flooding of a shop during a heavy storm.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SAMPLING

During the year 109 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. J. A. Palgrave, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

	<i>No of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. Adulterated or otherwise irregular</i>
Beverages	8	—
Biscuits	3	—
Cake Mix/Pudding	5	1
Cereals	3	—
Dessert Powder/Jelly	1	—
Fish	3	—
Fruit Drinks/Squashes	8	—
Fruit—Tinned/Dried	2	—
Honey	4	—
Jams/Preserves	5	—
Meat and Meat Products	16	—
Milk	12	1
Milk—Channel Islands	12	—
Milk Products	4	—
Pie Filling	5	1
Sauces and Chutney	12	—
Soup	1	—
Spices	3	—
Trifle	1	1
Vegetable Oil	1	—

The sample of milk was reported to be deficient of solids other than fat, but the Hortvet Test did not indicate the presence of any added water. The three other samples reported as irregular did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and the attention of the respective manufacturers was drawn to them.

Three samples of Farm Bottled Milk, included above, were additionally tested by the Analyst for, and found free of, antibiotics.

One of the cereal products was additionally tested for pesticidal residues and was found free.

Prosecutions

Following allegations that they were not up to normal standard, six other articles of food were specially examined, and in one case the Council authorised proceedings to be instituted as follows:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs awarded</i>
Fruit Pie	Mould	£20 0s. 0d.	£7 7s. 0d.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 269 premises within the Urban District in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:—

Bakers	11
Butchers	18
Canteens/Clubs	75
Confectioners	40
Dairies and Milk Stores	2

Fishmongers and Fryers	7
Frozen Foods	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	48
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Restaurants and Cafes	17

Of these premises, the following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Manufacture of Sausages	17
Pickling of Meat	19
Cooking of Ham	11
Frying of Fish	3

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Eight hundred and thirty visits were made to food premises, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:—

<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
—	Structural repairs and renovations .	19
6	Equipment replaced	33
8	New dustbins provided	12
8	External display stands raised	—
14	W.C. repaired and cleansed	9
14	Notices provided	8
15	Water supply restored or improved	9
16	Nail Brushes	7
16	Wash hand basins provided	7
16	Hot water	10
17	First Aid	7
18	Clothes Lockers	6
19	Sinks	7
20	Improved Lighting	4
21	Improved Ventilation	10
23	Internal Surfaces cleansed	35
23	Floor surfaces improved	12
23	Wall surfaces improved	9
23	Ceilings repaired	11
24	Accumulations removed	11
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	10

Ice-cream

Eighty-four premises in the District are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. The whole of the supplies in the area are being manufactured at premises outside the district.

Sixty samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:—

<i>Producer</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Grade</i>			
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
A	30	28	2	—	—
B	30	28	2	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

The following table shows the position with regard to registrations and inspections during the year:—

<i>Class of Workplace</i>	<i>No. of Premises newly registered during year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year</i>
Offices	10	136	12
Retail Shops	18	203	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	5	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	3	19	4
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	32	363	36

Of the 36 premises inspected, one or more contraventions of the Act were discovered at 22 premises as listed below:—

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
4	Cleanliness	2
5	Overcrowding	—
6	Temperature	11
7	Ventilation	1
8	Lighting	3
9	Sanitary Conveniences	7
10	Washing Facilities	4
11	Drinking Water	4
12	Accommodation for Clothing	1
13/14	Sitting Facilities	—
15	Eating Facilities	—
16	Walls, Floors, and Passages	9
17	Fencing of Machinery	5
24	First Aid	10
50	Display of Abstract	19

The contraventions generally were again not of a serious nature, and where remedial measures were required written notifications were sent to the responsible persons.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	2,158
Retail Shops	903
Wholesale departments, warehouses	27
Catering establishments open to public	121
Canteens	44
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	3,253

Total Males, 1,786; Total Females, 1,467

Accidents

Only four accidents occurring on registered premises during the year were reported, and those of a minor nature.

SHOPS ACTS 1950 to 1965

Fifteen visits to shops additional to those recorded under food premises and offices, shops and railway premises, were made during the year. The attention of several managements was drawn to the provisions of the half-day closing requirements.

The register contains 430 shops, distributed as to 108 in Ashted, 83 in Bookham, 50 in Fetcham, and 189 in Leatherhead, as follows:—

Antiques	4
Bakers	9
Bookshops	2
Butchers	17
Cafes and Restaurants	17
Car Accessories	1
Chemists	13
Coal Order	4
Decorators' Materials	6
Drapers Outfitters, and Milliners	43
Dyers and Cleaners	11
Fishmongers	7
Florists	5
Footwear—Repairers	8
Retailers	7
Furnishers	11
Garages and Service Stations	24
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	44
Hairdressers	32
Handicrafts and Gifts	5
Hardware	13
Horticultural—Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	8
Launderette	7
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	40
Opticians	5
Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	25
Radio, Television and Electrical	16
Showrooms	3
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages, etc.	4
Stationers	3
Travel Agents	3
Tyres	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Four establishments were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, authorising the licencees to board a combined maximum of 180 dogs and 102 cats.

DRAINAGE

Nuisances arising from blocked drains at ten private houses and seven other properties were abated during the year.

Three cesspools giving rise to complaint were emptied after informal approach to the owners concerned and necessary remedial works undertaken.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	FACTORIES			
	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	1	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	133	90	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	30	19	—	—
TOTAL	164	111	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i> (1)		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i> (6)
		<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	<i>REFERRED to H.M. Inspector</i> (4)	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i> (5)	
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		4	4	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		8	8	—	5	—

PEST CONTROL

Insect Pests

A pest service is supplied on request, to a hospital, two training colleges, and 10 County Council School canteens, charges being recovered for time and materials. No charge is made in respect of private houses.

Disinfestation was carried out at 65 premises as follows:—

<i>Pest</i>	<i>No. of Infestations treated</i>
Ants	15
Bugs	3
Cockroaches	29
Fleas	2
Flies	15
Mites	2

Pigeons

The increasing number of pigeons in the Leatherhead Town Centre with the associated fouling of public footpaths, resulted in the Council introducing a system of control to reduce their numbers.

Trapping commenced in early Spring, and was continued for two months and was then suspended until the late Autumn, during which time four hundred and seventy-seven birds were captured. Nests and eggs were also destroyed wherever reasonable access was available.

Rodent Control

1. *Properties inspected*

(a) As a result of notifications	652
(b) By independent investigations	844

2. *Conditions found as a result of inspection*

(a) Rat infestations—Major	7
Minor	1,138
(b) Mouse infestations	63

PET ANIMALS

Seven premises were licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Four existing licensed establishments had their licences under the Riding Establishments Act 1964 renewed after being favourably reported upon by the Council's veterinary adviser.

NOISE

Noise from several sources was the subject of complaints received but the complaint most often referred to is from persons aggrieved by the noise from pneumatic road-breaking plant. Investigation often reveals that although mufflers are provided by the contractors concerned, they are not fitted by the operators.

Complaints are also continuing to be received by persons living near to two industrial estates, and periodic checks are made to see that noise is kept to the minimum possible.

SMOKE AND FUMES

The burning of waste paper and cartons at shop premises is gradually being reduced by increased use of the Council's Trade Refuse Collection or of private salvage contractors.

After consultation with the management, nuisance arising from an industrial boiler plant was abated.

Complaints arising from domestic bonfires continue to be received, and attempts to settle these by 'good neighbourliness' are made in the absence of suitable legislation.

SWIMMING POOLS

The only swimming pool in the district open to the public is the one owned by the Council at Fetcham Grove.

Water for the pool is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the bath is in use continuous filtration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted, the time of complete turnover of the water being four hours.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are made at frequent intervals daily by the pool attendants, and independent checks were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their inspections.

Two County schools in the district now have their own swimming pool. Periodic inspections are made of these, and five samples of the water from one and four from the other were submitted for bacteriological examination.

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